

*Carychium exiguum* Say. Figs. 1, 2, 3.

Shell *cylindrical*, the last two whorls of about equal diameter. Whorls  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Aperture decidedly over one-third the total altitude. Outer lip sinuous, moderately thickened, very strongly arcuate at its upper outer portion.

This is the common East American form, ranging from Maine southward and westward, the limits of its range not exactly determined as yet.

*Carychium exiguum* var. *Mexicanum* Pilsbry. Figs. 7, 8, 9.

Shell cylindrical. Whorls  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Aperture equal to, or a trifle exceeding one-third the total altitude of shell. *Outer lip thickened at and below the middle by a very heavy deposit of callus upon its face.* Lower fold of the columella sub-obsolete. Surface delicately striated.

Orizaba, Mexico.

*Carychium occidentale* Pilsbry. Figs. 4, 5, 6.

Shell *distinctly conical*, tapering. Whorls 5. Aperture very oblique, larger than in *C. exiguum*, the outer lip flatly expanded, thin, *not at all thickened on its face.*

Portland, Oregon, is the only locality from which I have seen this species.

*Carychium exile* H. C. Lea. Figs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Shell *elongated*. Whorls  $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ . Aperture small, very oblique, about *one-third the length of the shell.* Outer lip more or less thickened. *Surface closely, regularly and very distinctly striated.*

Eastern Pennsylvania (H. C. Lea); Kent, Ohio (Geo. W. Dean).

Lea found this form on the Wissahickon Creek, near Philadelphia, but I have not been able to rediscover it there.

*Carychium exile* var. *Jamaicensis* Pilsbry. Figs. 15, 16.

Much elongated, similar to *C. exile*, but the surface smooth, not perceptibly striated.

Jamaica.

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#### LIST OF SHELLS FROM THE VICINITY OF MINGUSVILLE, MONTANA.

BY HOMER SQUYER.

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Many of the smaller forms were picked out of fine river drift found along the banks of Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Little Missouri, after the subsidence of the freshets.

The occurrence of *Pupa syngenes* Pils., previously known only from Arizona, and of *Planorbis umbilicatellus* Ckll., described and reported only from Manitoba, are especially interesting. Many of the forms were identified at the National Museum by Messrs. Dall and Simpson, while Dr. Sterki has kindly named the *Pupide* and *Vallonias*. Mingusville is two thousand six hundred and forty-five feet above sea level.

## HELICACEA.

### Family ZONITIDÆ.

*Vitrea arborea* Say; worn var., approaching *V. breweri* Newc.

*Vitrea radiatula* Alder, rare.

*Conulus fulvus* Drap., one specimen.

*Pseudohyalina minuscula* Binn.

*Pseudohyalina leviuscula*? Sterki. Close to vars. of *minuscula*.

*Pseudohyalina conspecta* Bland.

### Family ENDODONTIDÆ.

*Pyramidula striatella* Anth.

### Family HELICIDÆ.

*Vallonia gracilicosta* Reinh.

*V. gracilicosta* var. close to *costata* Say.

*Vallonia perspectiva* Sterki.

*Vallonia pulchella* Mull.

### Family PUPIDÆ.

*Pupa muscorum* L.

*Pupa blandi* Morse.

*Pupa blandi* var. *edentata*; one specimen.

*Pupa syngenes* Pilsbry. Eight more or less perfect specimens.

*Pupa holzingeri* Sterki.

*Pupa armifera* Say.

*Pupa pentodon* Say.

*Pupa decora* Gould.

*Vertigo ovata* Say.

*Vertigo binneyana* Sterki.

## SUCCINEACEA,

### Family SUCCINEIDÆ.

*Succinea avara* Say.

*Succinea obliqua* Say.

*Succinea grosvenori* Lea.

*Succinea lineata* Binn.

### LIMNÆACEA.

Family LIMNÆIDÆ.

*Limnæa palustris* Mull.

*Limnæa bulimoides* Lea.

*Limnæa humilis* Say.

*Limnæa caperata* Say.

*Planorbis bicarinatus* Say.

*Planorbis lentus*? Say; young shells only.

*Planorbis parvus* Say.

*Planorbis umbilicatellus* Cockerell; (*P. umbilicatus* Taylor, Leeds Journ. Conch. IV, p. 351, 1885, not of Müller, 1774). Described from Manitoba.

Family ANCYLIDÆ.

*Ancylus ricularis* Say, one specimen.

Family PHYSIDÆ.

*Physa gyrina* Say, young only.

*Physa ancillaria* Say.

*Physa heterostropha* Say.

*Physa lordi* Baird.

### PELECYPODA.

Family CORBICULIDÆ.

*Sphærium sulcatum* Lam.

*Pisidium compressum* Prime.

Family UNIONIDÆ.

*Anodonta plana* Lea, young.

*Anodonta ovata* Lea, young.

Only one perfect and adult specimen of *Planorbis umbilicatellus* was obtained in the river drift. It is readily distinguished from *P. parvus* Say by its narrow funnel-shaped umbilicus and higher, somewhat beveled whorls. It was first collected in Manitoba by R. M. Christy, Esq., and described by Taylor under a name already widely known in the literature though generally regarded as a synonym of one or another Linnean species. It was re-named by Cockerell, in the Conchologist's Exchange, November, 1887, p. 68. (W. H. D.).